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strate that the fellow-servant rule has not as many friends as has been imagined.

The most interesting part of the present edition is probably the sixth volume, which deals principally with the master's liability for the servant's torts. It is here that the careful and original — though not improperly original — analysis which is an attractive feature of the greater part of the work is found at its best.

Unfortunately, but naturally, the first volume does not give an adequate conception of the quality characteristic of almost the whole of the work. The difficulty is that the work almost necessarily begins with some topics which have not yet received adequate attention and which, partly because they are not of the greatest practical importance, still are befogged by repetition of customary phrases. Thus, this work begins with "relation and contract," but does not explain with clearness to what extent the relation necessarily involves a contract or is independent of a contract and even of contractual capacity; and this matter is not wholly cleared up when the topic is later (Chapter IV) treated in greater detail. Indeed, compliance with the profession's habit of calling the relation of master and servant a contract causes awkward language here and there throughout the whole work. Thus (p. 6842) it is said that "a complainant who seeks to recover on the ground of a parent's vicarious liability must allege facts sufficient to show that a contract of employment existed between the defendant and the child in question." Again, although near the beginning of the work the test of the existence of the relation is more than once (pp. 9, 230) said to reside in the right to have control, it is in another place (p. 10) said to reside in the exercise of such control — although the actual exercise of control is clearly a very different matter from the mere right to exercise it. Still again, the distinction, if any, between servants and agents is left obscure (Chapter III).

However, as has been indicated, these matters, though interesting to persons of a scientific turn, are of slight practical importance. Perhaps it is somewhat better worth while to notice that in one of the most valuable parts of the work (Chapters LXI-LXIV) the discussion of the fellow-servant rule and the judicial limitations placed upon it, to which allusion has already been made, this edition, like its predecessor, makes the rather confusing attempt to apply the familiar title of vice-principal to both the moribund doctrine of superior servants and the growing doctrine as to suitable appliances and the like. The term has been so long almost monopolized for the superior servant doctrine that to give to it a new signification seems to invite inevitable and unnecessary ambiguity.

Yet why seem to emphasize points which, however well taken, do not essentially impair the practical usefulness of this vast undertaking? Here are ten thousand pages devoted honestly and intelligently to aiding the practitioner in his search for doctrine and authority; and in the domain covered the work is indispensable.

SELECT CHARTERS OF TRADING COMPANIES, A. D. 1530-1707; being Vol. 28 of the Selden Society Publications. Edited by Cecil T. Carr. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1913. pp. cxxxvi, 322.

This interesting volume contains an excellent selection of hitherto unpublished charters, including the first charter of the Levant Company (1600); the African Company (1618); the New River Company (1619), which continued to supply London with water until it was taken by the municipality a few years ago; the York Buildings Concession (1675), chartered as a water company, but later to undertake great speculations in forfeited Scotch lands; the Fire

Office (1688); the Hollow Sword Blades Company (1692), chartered as a manufacturing company, sold to a company of merchants who used it to speculate in forfeited Irish lands; the Royal Lutestring Company (1692); the Amicable Society (1706), an insurance scheme; and the Charitable Corporation (1707).

The Introduction is a valuable contribution to industrial history, and especially to the history of industrial corporations. The origin of the trading corporation was the patent of monopoly. This was given, legitimately, in return for a genuine contribution to the prosperity of the realm: the discovery of new lands, the introduction of a new manufacture, a new mechanical invention, or even a good scheme for the regulation of a trade. But the patentee desired incorporation, for several reasons. Incorporation was a protection against the claim of illegality; it allowed perpetual succession, so that dissolution of the business would not follow from the death, and especially from the bankruptcy, of a member; it permitted the bringing together of a large joint stock, which could not be provided by one or two men; finally, it offered freedom from personal liability. Events showed, also, that corporate monopoly fared better at the hands of Parliament than personal monopoly. "Into the framework which contained gild and borough, mercers and merchant venturers, it was a simple matter to fit the chartered companies." Small wonder, therefore, that they flourished until the bubble burst, and that they continued in existence, though with diminished prestige, until the modern joint-stock company superseded them.

The editor examined in detail several of the important earlier companies and the history of patents for invention, of monopolies, of companies for colonization, mining and fishing, of industrial, banking, insurance and water companies and the South Sea company. The introduction is good law, good history and good reading.

J. H. B.

GREAT JURISTS OF THE WORLD. Edited by Sir John MacDonnell and Edward Manson, with an Introduction by Van Vechten Veeder. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1914. pp. xxxii, 607.

This volume of the Continental Legal History Series is devoted to biographies of twenty-six selected jurists whose lives extend over a period of two thousand years, from Gaius to Von Ihering. The great scope of the book subjects it to some disadvantages; many great names are necessarily omitted, and the treatment of each one who is included is necessarily brief. This brevity occasionally makes a chapter seem a little too much like a mere catalogue of achievements and writings, the character of which is left unexplained to a reader who has not considerable knowledge of the history of jurisprudence. In places, therefore, the book is not easy reading. Nevertheless, the task was well worth attempting, and in view of the inherent difficulty of comprising in one volume essays devoted to so many men of different periods and nationalities as to some of whom few biographical details are obtainable, it has been well done.

S. W.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL JURISPRUDENCE. By John Alderson Foote. Fourth Edition. Edited by Coleman Phillipson. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1914. pp. xlv, 595.

A HANDBOOK OF STOCK EXCHANGE LAWS. By Samuel P. Goldman. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page and Company. 1914. pp. ix, 290.